THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON—EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

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1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; as a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Poetic Recess

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

COUSINS.

Had you ever a Cousin, Tom?
Did your cousin happen to to sing?
Sisters we've all by the dozen, Tom,
But a cousin's a different thing:
And you'd found, if you had kissed her, Tom,
(But let this be a secret between us,)
That your lips would have been in a blister, Tom,
For they're not of the sister genus.

There is something, Tom, in a sister's lip,
When ye give her a good night kiss,
That savors so much of relationship
That nothing occurs amiss:
But a cousin's lip if you once unite
With yours in the quickest way,
Instead of sleeping a wink that night,
You'll be dreaming the following day.

And people think it no harm, Tom,
With a cousin to hear you talk;
And no one feels any alarm, Tom,
At a quiet cousinly walk:
But, Tom, you'll soon find what I happen to know,
That such walks often grow into straying;
And the voice of cousins are some times so low
Heaven only knows what you'll be saying!

Then there happens, so often, Tom,
Soft pressure of hands and fingers,
And looks that were moulded to soften, Tom,
And tones on which memory lingers;
And long ere your walk is half over, the strings
Of your heart are all put into play,
By the voice of those fair demi-sisterly things,
In not quite the most brotherly way.

And the song of a sister may bring to you, Tom,
Such tones as the angels woo,
But I fear if your cousin should sing to you, Tom,
You'd take her for an angel, too;
For so curious a note is that note of theirs,
That you'll fancy the voice that gave it
Had been all the while singing the National Air,
Instead of the Psalms of David.

I once had a cousin that sung, Tom,
And her name may be nameless now,
But the sound of those songs is still young, Tom,
Though we are no longer so:
'Tis folly to dream of a bower of green,
When there is not a leaf on the tree:
But, 'twixt walking & singing, that cousin has been,
God forgive her!—the ruin of me!

And now I care naught for society, Tom,
And lead a most anchorite life;
For I've loved myself into sobriety, Tom,
And out of the wish for a wife;
But oh! if I said but half what I might say,
So sad were the lessons 'twould give,
That 'twould keep you from loving for many a day,
Ah! from cousins—as long as you live!

MISCELLANY.

From the Seneca Farmer.

SHIP NEWS.

PRESIDENTIAL SQUADRON.

The American Ship, Old Cradle of Liberty, Dan Webster *Commander*.—This is a Yankee rigged vessel, commonly freighted with lots of honest old-fashioned constitutional notions—sails right ahead, fearing neither wind or tide. She is tremendous in outriding storms and hurricanes, for it is then she best displays the strength of her timbers and the skill of her workmanship. Old seamen are often astounded at the thundering of her broadsides, and enemies turn pale at the flashes of her Long Tom on the upper deck, when once fairly engaged in close combat. Yet none but experienced old tars, except in her own waters where she is best known, think it prudent to charter her for a voyage to port President, till they shall become more familiar with the giddy heights of her masts, and the extent of her hull and rigging.

The American Ship Tennessee, Judge Hugh Luck White, *Commander*.—The intrinsic qualities of this vessel have not as yet been fathomed in our Northern seas. She is said, however, to be of the Old Hickory class, and withal an excellent sailer, and a great favorite among seamen in her own waters. Though she has been long fitting for the Presidential voyage, she still carries the emblem of peace on her main top, a broad white pendant, with the motto in large gold leaf letters, "ANY MAN BUT VAN BUREN." Whether this ship will continue to trim her sail for port President, depends in a great measure on the tide.

The Patriotic Ship, American System, Hank Clay *Commander*.—This is a well built, staunch American bottom vessel composed entirely of domestic materials, from the keel to the top round of the mainmast. Few ships have done more substantial service to their country in peace and in war. In storms and in calms, she has ever steered a straight forward course, taking the constitution and the country's best good for her polar star.—For this reason, the Pirates have done more to scuttle and sink her than they have to destroy any other vessel on the ocean. Repulsed, time and time again in their main purpose, they manœvered so dexterously by their pre-concerted blue-light signals, that the whole fleet simultaneously fired their broadsides of powdered charcoal and slubber at the commander, that true hearted American tars might not recognise him as the same oft tried friend, who stuck to them and their country's ship through the most perilous storms.—Some old mariners are fearful her rigging has been somewhat shattered by the grape and canister of the enemy, though her timbers are thought to be sound as ever. There is a report along the coast, that the commander, declining to take a Presidential trip, has dismissed his crew, after admonishing them never to cease their hostility against the Pirates.

The American Ship, Ex-Postmaster General, Jack M'Lean *Commander*.—This ship is thought to be a staunch, well built, well rigged, American vessel, and a fast sailer withal, with a fair chance. Some Western seamen conditionally chartered her for a voyage to Presidential harbor, but they found it somewhat difficult to enlist a sufficient crew to navigate her with safety, while the commander had on board a cargo of the "spoils," which it was feared would lumber up the ship and retard her progress. As he has not thought proper to throw his cargo overboard nor return it to the shipper, it is supposed these Western tars will think it most conducive to the public interest to embark on board a neighboring ship, less, or rather not at all encumbered.

The Ultra American Ship, Slippery Elm, the Kinderhook Magician *Commander*.—This is a Piratical built vessel, of a foreign model, except the painting, which is put on in the American style as a decoy. Yet, like most Pirates, she has one of the most submissive crews that sail on the ocean. Such is her dicipline, that the rope's end is applied for the least offence; and for disobedience of orders, the culprit is instantly thrown overboard to feast the sharks, or tucked up to the yard arm as a target for the sharp shooters. On the pendant of her foremast is stamped, in calm blue letters, "*non committal*;" on her mainmast waves a huge black flag, on which is painted in large capital letters, red as the heart's blood, "TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS OF THE VANQUISHED!" This Blue Beard motto congregates thousands of the most reckless in the service of the Slippery Elm. It appears to be perfectly comprehended by the desperate buccaniers in all seas. Whenever any of the crew or subordinate officers become sea-sick, or exhibit any qualms of conscience, the boatswain points to this black flag. If it does not remove the disease, he points to the yard arm. This invariably effects a cure, before the most nimble seamen can splice a slipper-nose.

As her hull is known to be leaky and her timbers unsound, the Slippery Elm never attempts to beat against the wind, or sail against the tide, except in tow of Old Hickory. If a breeze strikes her abaft, she hoists her "*non committal*" flag, puts up helm, and slides off into a more favorable current. In calms, her officers assemble in the state-room, to calculate their profits and divide the spoils; while many of the crew may be seen amid ships, bousing and counting their beads, or discussing their promotion and happy prospects, when their ship shall be safely moored in Presidential harbor.

The Slippery Elm never comes into close quarters with an armed vessel, her only object being plunder. Hence she was chartered by the congregated Pirates at Baltimore, to run into port President, and seize the money chest, and the public stores. Some old American tars have got a notion that she is the *Flying Dutchman*, so much dreaded by the mariners in certain foreign seas—and that she can dodge a flash with the facility of a witch on the main top. Seldom can she be twice seen steering towards the same point of the compass or twice in the same latitude. She is *non-committal* in every thing except the *spoils*. She is here—she is there—she is gone. She never drops anchor but with the spring cables: and if a little breeze happens to spring up on her starboad tack, raised peradventure by her own magic, she is there. In these ever varying courses, she is often propelled by steam, though her boilers are safely anchored on terra firma.

The Slippery Elm has her midshipmen in every port, enlisting new recruits by offering extravagant shares of the spoils. It is whispered in some of the harbors, that the commander prefers foreign to domestic born seamen, as better disciplined in practical adventures. Some old weather-beaten tars, think he has made a league with the Holy Alliance, the Lord High Admirable of the Holy See, and Commodore Prince Metternich, to supply him with the necessary compliment of seamen to navigate his vessel into Presidential harbor. Others, less acquainted with the Slippery Elm's naval tactics, suppose he only stipulated for a supply of Holy Water, to lay the evil spirits of his foreign crew, should they show symptoms of mutiny, or attempt to blow up the ship before she reached her destined port.

Many of the more superstitious seafaring men, who have lately deserted, will insist upon it that the Slippery Elm is a haunted vessel. Some nights if they happened to feel the spirit of despondency creeping upon them, while swinging their hammocks and preparing for reflection and rest, the ship would be literally and suddenly filled with gold. The hold, the lower decks, the forecastle, the ward rooms, the magazine, the state-room, and amid ships, would glitter with yellow boys. The lieutenants and midshipmen would shout in the ecstacy of joy, and the crew would fondly gaze with astonishment, till weary of looking, they would turn in and dream of nothing save gold and promotion. In the morning, when the boatswain had piped all hands to quarter, all had vanished! Not a yellow boy would be to be seen! At other times, their sleep would be disturbed by strange noises and strange sights, as though the ship was sailing in midair, among hail storms and thunder clouds, or tumbling down the smoking crater of a volcano.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

ESSAY ON THE RATE OF WAGES,

With an examination of the differences in the condition of the Laboring Population throughout the world. By H. C. Carey, of Philadelphia.

The author of this interesting Essay has embodied in a more popular form and style than are usually adopted by writers on Political Economy, the results of a laborious inquiry into one of the most important and difficult subjects in the whole range of that science.

It is impossible for us to do more than glance at the general objects of the writer and the most important of the propositions he has labored to establish. His view of the "comparative reward of labor in different countries," is repete with matter for reflection, and his remarks upon the different circumstances which operate to produce those differences are worthy of the most attentive examination. Mr. C. has, we think, pretty clearly proved that "in the United States the reward of the laborer is vastly greater, at his time, when there are 15 millions of people, than it was 40 years ago, when there were only four millions." That while the money wages of most laborers have increased those of nearly all their articles of consumption in *clothing* have greatly diminished—while those of food have not materially increased. There is, however, one other circumstance which, to a certain extent, must enter in this question, and that Mr. C. appears to have overlooked. The laborer has need of *shelter* as well as of provisions and clothing; and there may have been an increase in *rents* which will quite counterbalance the apparent gain of the money price of labor. We do not mean to assert that the rents paid by the laboring classes have increased in that ratio; but it is our decided impression that there has been a constant and steady increase in that article of their expenditure. The growth of population in the United States, both in city and country, is so rapid that the demand for dwelling houses must for many years to come exceed the supply. This very excess is one of the *indicia* of our prosperity. We incline to think that this excess is now considerably greater than it was at the period which Mr. Carey has chosen for comparison. If, therefore, the laborer should continue to receive the same rate of wages for two years to come, and the money prices of clothing and provisions should remain the same or even suffer a reduction, there may be such an increase in the price of rents as to deteriorate rather than improve the condition of the laboring classes. We must look at *all* the necessary expenditures of the laborer, and all the circumstances which affect them, before we can venture to pronounce that he is benefitted by the increase of wages, added even to reduction of prices in his necessary provisions and clothing.

There is also a difference in the *value* of *money* between 1784 and 1835, which deserves investigation. We do not by any means estimate it at the rate which many people are accustomed to, who judge merely from a few isolated facts. To some extent, however, it is entitled to consideration.

That the laboring classes in the United States are in the enjoyment of more comforts and perhaps luxuries at a less price; that is, that the same quantity of labor will purchase a greater amount and variety of articles of consumption, there cannot we think be a doubt. And in this respect, we see no reason to doubt that the increase of population, if industry and capital in the United States keep pace with them, as they ought to do, will be altogether favorable to improvement in their condition. The idea that there is any such state of war between increased population and subsistence, is long ago exploded. Mr. Carey quotes a computation from the Encyclopedia Brittanica in which the writer makes the continent of Europe alone capable of subsisting 3,600,000,000, or about four times the population of the whole globe; and Mr. Carey himself, proceeding on the same bases, makes the whole earth capable of providing food for 30,000,000,000. His observations on this subject are so entirely consonant with our own views, that we will take leave to extract them: Mr. C. says

"We know that in every country where the government will permit it, there is a steady improvement of condition with the increase of population: we know that the difficulty is not to supply food, but to find a market for it: that in a very large part of Europe, the cultivators are poor and miserable solely because they are not at liberty to exchange their products freely for what they want; that, in consequence thereof, prices have been so much reduced in many places as to render them totally unable to pay rent; and with this knowledge we may be content to let population take its own course, and instead of fettering it by restrictions, endeavor to improve the condition of the people by increasing their liberty of action and lightening their burdens. Doing this, we may safely trust that population will limit itself, and that the wisdom of the arrangements of the diety in regard to man, will be as evident as it is in every other part of the creation. We shall find that, as in every thing else 'laissez nous faire' is the true doctrine: that, when allowed to come into action, there is already established a system of checks and balances, action and reaction, as far superior to that which has haunted the imagination of some of the writers on population, as is that which regulates the motions of the planets to that of a windmill!!"

The comparison is excellent—and we recommend it to all that school of political economists who seem to imagine that acts of the legislature are necessary to keep the heavenly bodies in order. We are happy to find that the antidote to some of the baneful ultraism of the doctrines of the venerable father, has thus sprung up by their side in the same family. This is as it should be: and we shall not be surprised to hear that Mr. Carey, the elder, ere long, enrols himself among the warmest advocates of this unlimited "liberty of action" in the commerce of the world.

We cannot take leave of this work without recommending it to the attentive persual of all who wish to gain correct information upon the interest-subjects of which it treats. It is emphatically a book for every American citizen, who wishes to understand the true interests of society and the danger to which they are liable from the meddling of ignorance and selfishness.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FIRES.

The following excellent rules were circulated in this city a quater of a century since, in the form of a printed handbill—and put into the public rooms as a constant monitor to guard against the danger of Fire. It may do some good, but can do no harm to republish it at this time:

1. Remember that a fire is a good servant, but a bad master: It cannot take care of itself; and your personal interest, as well as your duty to the public requires that you take care of it.

2. When you are about to leave your fire at stated times, make your calculations before hand, to have no more fire than you can dispose of with safety.

3. Never leave one stick of wood upon another, partly burnt.

4. Never leave a stick partly burt standing in the corner.

5. Examine your brush after sweeping a hearth, especially at night.

6. Never suffer hot ashes to stand in a wooden vessel.

7. Never leave papers or linen near your fire.

8. Never read in bed by candle light.

9. After all precautions, remember that an inhabited building is liable to destruction by fire. Be prepared for an emergencey: Keep your water bucket filled. When a fire has begun, suffer it not to be increased by a needless current of air from doors and windows.

10. Should the fire have made such progress as to prevent your escape by a stair case, and should the distance be too great to leap from a window, endeavor to descend by the help of your bed cords or by tying your bed clothes together. It would be well to keep a rope in your chambers for this very purpose.

11. If safety does not appear probable in this way, wrap yourself up in a blanket, hold your breath, and rush through the flames. If water be at hand, first wet the blanket.

It would be well on the family's retiring to bed, to have all the middle doors of the house closed, that in case of fire in one apartment, it may be confined there, and not communicate immediately with other parts of the building.

From the London Times.

WAR.

What a picture of horror does the following paragraph present! What blood spilt, what money expended to enable man to butcher his fellow man! Surely any price but liberty and honor, should be paid by nations for peace.

Since the year 1,000, there have been twenty four different wars between England and France, twelve between England and Scotland, eight between England and Spain, and seven with other countries—in all fifty-one wars! There have been six wars within 100 years, viz:

1st war, ending 1697, cost 21,500,000*l.* 100,000 slain, 80,000 died of famine.

2nd war began 1702, cost 43,000,000*l.* Slain not ascertained.

3rd war began 1739, cost 48,000,000*l.* Slain not ascertained.

4th war, began 1756, cost 111,000,000*l.* Slain 250,000.

5th, American war, began 1775, cost 139,000,000*l.* Slain 200,000.

6th, last war, began 1793, cost 750,000,000*l.*—Slain 2,000,000 amongst all the belligerents.

At the conclusion of the war, which ended in 1697, the national debt was 21,500,000. At the conclusion of the last war, in 1815, the national debt amounted to no less than 1,050,000,000.

MAXIMS FOR WIVES.

The subjoined *Maxims for Wives* are so excellent, that they are supposed to have been compiled by a lady. If so, some pattern of good husbands ought to set himself to the task of presenting four maxims on the other side, to match:

I. A good wife always receives her husband with smiles—leaving nothing undone to render home agreeable—and gratefully reciprocates his kindness and attention.

II. She studies means to gratify his inclinations, in regard to food and cookery—in the management of her family—in her address, manners, and deportment.

III. She never attempts to rule or appear to rule her husband. Such conduct degrades husbands—and wives always partake largely in the degradation of their husbands.

IV. She in every thing reasonable complies with his wishes; and if possible anticipates them.

Meditation.—"Well, Mr. Jackson," said a clergyman to his parishoner, "Sunday must be a blessed day to you. You work hard six days, and the seventh you come to church." "Yes sir," said Jackson, "I works hard all the week, and then I comes to church, sets me down, cocks up my leg, *and thinks of nothin.*"

From the Raleigh Register.

THE MOUNTAINS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The younger Michaux, on his way from the Valley of the Mississippi, in the Fall of 1802, passed through the counties of Yancy and Burke, and in the small Volume; containing an account of his travels, that was published soon after his return to Paris, the opinion is expressed, that in these counties, the Alleghany Mountains attain their greatest elevation. He mentions, in evidence that this belief is well founded, that his father found trees and plants growing upon them which he did not meet with again before reaching Canada.

The Geology of these counties has some peculiar features. They were visited, during the last Summer, for the purpose of tracing the boundaries of their rock formations, and along with other collateral objects, provision was made for measuring the heights of their principal Mountains, with their bearings and distances from each other. Some gentlemen in the West, who expressed an interest in the subject, were promised an account of the results; and they are communicated with some explanatory remarks, to the Register, in the belief that they will not be without interest for persons living in other parts of the State.

It is well known that the Mercury in the tube of the Barometer is continually oscillating, especially in the high latitudes; so that we cannot, from a single observation of its height, infer the elevation of any place above the level of the sea. But Daville found, from a comparison of the Meteorological Registers, kept with great care for a series of years in different parts of Europe, that the changes are simultaneous and similar in places considerably remote from each other.

One Barometer was therefore stationed at Morganton, and a record kept of its movements by Mr. Pearson of that place. This served as a standard. The observations made at the same time (nearly,) upon the tops of the Mountains and at Morganton, furnished the data for calculating their elevations above that village, and the mean of ten observations, on successive days, gave what is probably a near approximation to the height of Morganton above the level of the Sea—968 feet. Deducting from this the descent to the bed of the Catawba, there remains only about 800 feet of fall between the Ford leading over Linville and the Sea. This will not be regarded as an extravagant estimation by those who are acquainted with this stream, and by such as have had no experience in investigatinos of this kind, it will be condemned as falling far below the truth.

North of the point where the James River leaves the [illegible] this name is applied to the range that separates the Eastern and Western waters. This is commonly the first high Mountain, but not always. The Table Mountain, which forms so fine and striking a feature in the scenery about Morganton, is not a part of the Blue Ridge, but a spur or outlier. It seems, when seen from Morganton, to be a round tower rising perpendicularly from the summit of the first range of the Alleghanies. It is, in fact, a narrow ridge, affording a very fine prospect of the fertile valley of the Catawba and its tributaries on the South-east and East, and of nature in her wildest dress, where the Linville pours over the rocks along a deep ravine, wholly untenanted and uncultivated, and of a vast extent of Mountain peaks and ranges on the North-east. Its top is 2,453 feet above Morganton, and a little more than 15 miles distant in a right line.

The Grandfather, 17 miles from the Table, and 28 from Morganton, has hitherto been generally supposed the highest Mountain in North Carolina. But it is found that, being difficult of access and enveloping himself in mystery, it has happened to him, as it does not infrequently to *men*, placed in corresponding circumstances, that he has enjoyed a reputation to which he is by no means entitled. The best point of departure for ascending the Grandfather is the Globe settlement, near the head of John's River, where the traveller will find a pleasant home in a beautiful valley, and at James Riddle's, 1,600 feet above, on the side of a Mountain, a faithful and intelligent guide. From the distance and the roughness of the way, it will prove, as my friends and quondam pupils, Messrs. Clingman and Roseborough can testify, a severe day's labor to a person inexperienced in travelling on foot, to visit the top and return. The summit is 4,588 feet above Morganton.

We may notice here an error in the Act of the Legislature establishing Yancy County and assigning its boundaries. It is said, that they shall run with the Tennessee "line to the County of Ashe; thence with the line of said county to the Grandmother Mountain," &c. It is here supposed that the Grandmother is either the same Mountain with the Grandfather, or a continuation of it, and in the Ashe line, whereas she is 3 or 4 miles distant from both. She sits humbly and submissively at the feet of her venerable spouse, with the little Grandson between—a pattern to all good dames in the country below. From the fact that her head is crowned with the balsam fir (no very certain sign) she may probably have an elevation of 2,600 feet. If there should seem to be any thing to warrant a suspicion of a want of affection in this worthy couple, in the distance at which they have located themselves from each other, their great bulk should not, whilst we are forming our judgment, be neglected.

The Roan Mountain is 15 miles from the Grandfather, and 35 Northwest from Morganton, lying directly over, or beyond, the Hawksbill. It touches the Tennessee line, but the highest peaks are in North Carolina. This is the easiest of access, the most beautiful, and will best repay the labor of ascending it, of all our high Mountains. By one of my friends, the preference is given to the Yellow, which is in fact a continuation of the Roan, on account of the symmetry of its form; but it is considerably lower. With the exception of a body of rocks looking like the ruins of an old Castle, near its Southwestern extremity, the top of the Roan may be described as a vast meadow, without a tree

to obstruct the prospect; where a person may mount his horse and gallop for a mile or two, with Carolina at his feet on one side, and Tennessee on the other, and a green ocean of Mountains raised into tremendous billows immediately about him. It is the Elysium of a Southern botanist, as a number of plants are found growing in this cold and humid atmosphere, which are not seen again till we have gone some hundreds of miles farther north. It is the pasture ground for the young horses of the whole country about it, during the summer. We found the Strawberry here in the greatest abundance and of the finest quality, in regard to both size and flavor, on the 30th of July. The elevation of this Mountain was twice taken, on the 22nd and 30th July—with a difference of 28 feet in the results—5,042 and 5,070 above Morganton. Of these measurements, the latter was made with the greatest care and in the most favorable weather. The height assigned to the other Mountains was also rudely verified from this, by means of a water level.

The Black Mountain, lying mostly in Yancy, but forming through a part of its course the boundary between Yancy and Buncombe, is a long ridge at a medium distance of about 30 miles from Morganton. It has some Peaks of greater elevation than any point that has hitherto been measured in North-America, East of the Rocky Mountains, and is believed to be the highest Mountain in the United States. It is a matter of considerably difficulty, in the case of a long ridge like this, that swells here and there into a knob two or three hundred feet higher than its neighbors, to ascertain which it is that overtops the rest, from our inability to determine how much of the apparent elevation of one, amongst a number, is due to its nearness, and how much to height. The Black Mountain cost nearly a week's labor in fixing upon the Peak to be measured and the measurement. We ascended first the summit nearest the road leading from Morganton to Burnsville, and found it 92 feet lower than the Roan, with Peaks considerably more elevated farther South. Yeates's Knob, between the waters of Caney River and Ivey, was next represented as over-topping every thing in that part of the country. Though higher than the Grandfather, it proved to be considerably lower than the Roan, but from its summit we had a fine view of the Black Mountain Ridge sweeping round in a sort of circle, at the distance of 8 or 10 miles, and were able to distinguish the highest Knobs. Two were very nearly equal, but the one at the head of the ridge between the North and middle forks of Caney River, was finally fixed upon as the highest. On its top the Barometer stood at 23,807 inches; and it has an elevation of 5,507 feet above Morganton, or 6,476 above the level of the Sea.

The mean elevation of Yancy county above Burke, is about 1,600 feet; so that it is about 2,500 above the level of the Sea. The Ford of Toe River, near Thomas Young's, is 1,308, and Burnsville 1,632 above Morganton. The ascent of the Blue Ridge from Turkey Cove Creek to the Gap, is 1,665 feet.

For the sake of comparison the following heights are given. The first five are copied from Worcester's Gazetteer:

Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, hitherto accounted the highest Mountain in the United States—highest Peak,	6,234
Mansfield Mountain—Vermont,	4,279
[illegible]	[illegible]
Round Top—highest of the Catskills,	3,804
Peaks of Otter—Virginia,	3,955
Table Mountain—Burke, North Carolina,	3,498
Grandfather,	5,556
Yeates's Knob,	5,895
Black, at Thomas Young's,	5,946
Roan,	6,038
Highest Peak of the Black,	6,476

There are other high Mountains at no great distance from those that were measured, as the Bald Mountain in the Western part of Yancy, and the White Top in Virginia, which are nearly, if not quite, as high as the Roan. In the South-eastern part of Haywood county, near the South Carolina line, there is a tremendous pile, and between the counties of Haywood and Macon and the State of Tennessee, the Unikee Mountain swells to a great elevation. But these appear to the eye to be lower than the Black.

As the Western Mountains, now that their respectability in regard to height and interest is ascertained, are likely to attract an occasional visiter from below the Ridge, and perhaps from the neighborhood of the Coast, a few directions answering the purpose of a "Guide to the Mountains," are added.

The Pilot has not unfrequently been the *Ultima Thule*, or rather the *Columna Herculis*, by which the excursions of such as have travelled heretofore in search of Mountain scenery have been limited. It is a remarkable mountain, but after having been for a time amongst the giants of the West, one cannot help feeling some contempt for the Pilot as he passes it on his return. Its height is just about that of the low gaps in the Blue Ridge.

By such as would see more of the Mountains, the first point to be reached is Morganton. From this place the Table Mountain is frequently visited; is easy of access, and will hardly be neglected by any one who is in search of beautiful and romantic views and prospects. The Falls of Linville are not far distant from the Table, and though not at present a place to be visited by the softer, will repay one of the harder sex, for the fatigue of finding his way by a rough road over the ridges to Linville Cove; of clambering the yet rougher hills that still intervene between him and the object of his travels, and of wading the river two or three hundred yards for the purpose of reaching the finest point of view. It is perhaps the wildest and most picturesque scene in North Carolina, with a splendid description of which, if we had room, leisure, and the inclination, we might embellish this communication to the Register. But he is a churl that will insist upon plucking all the flowers that adorn his path, and not leave a pink or rose for those who are to come after him. Passing by the Old Fields of Toe, and the Forge, where Iron little inferior to the best, if it be not absolutely the best made in the United States, is manufactured, he may reach the summit of the Roan by this route, over the top of the Yellow. His fare and accommodation will not however be of the best, and although the Poet declares that

> A Summer night in green-wood spent,
> Were but to-morrow's merriment,

we think a good house and comfortable bed very much to be preferred.

The other route is by the way of the Pleasant Gardens and Turkey Cove, or, (if the Burke county Court will have the road above McKinney's put in repair,) over Linville Mountain to Cane Creek, where he will find himself in the Baker settlement, amongst a kind and worthy people. From this place, if there be ladies in the company, they may ride without danger or much fatigue, quite to the top of the Roan—a distance of 4 or 5 miles.

It is most desirable to have a clear day for the excursion, and it is worth waiting for, if our visit happen to be made at a time when the Mountains are wrapped in clouds. Such a condition of things is by no means improbable. The rain falling annually about the head of Toe River may be estimated at double of that descending upon the same area below the ridge and at some distance from it. It was part of our scheme to collect materials for giving greater precision and accuracy to the Map of this part of the State, nor was it through a want of zeal or faithful labor (it requires very little of either knowledge or skill) that we failed; but during the whole term of our stay about the Mountains, there were but two days that they had not clouds resting upon them, a large part of the time.

But even under such circumstances, there is no want of objects of attention. Often, especially in the morning, the Mountains lift their heads into a serene sky above a sea of mist and cloud that girdles their sides. They may be ascended then, if for no other object, for the sake of the prospect which awakened the slumbering fire in the bosom of Beattie, and inspired one of the finest passages in the Minstrel:—

> "And oft the craggy cliff he lov'd to climb
> When all in mist the world below was lots.
> What dreadful pleasure! there to stand sublime,
> Like shipwreck'd mariner on desert coast,
> And view th' enormous waste of vapor, tost
> In billows lengthening to the horizon round,
> Now scoop'd in gulfs, with mountains now emboss'd.
> And hear the voice of mirth and song rebound;
> Flocks, herds, and waterfalls along the hoar profound."

Or, without going above the clouds, he may find in the streams below, an humble but not less agreeable amusement, in the capture of the speckled Trout with which they abound. It is a luxury to feel him bite: he takes hold with such earnestness, zeal, and hearty good-will, and this luxury is exchanged for another not less alluring, when, after having been prepared by the cunning hand of a comely "hieland" maiden, the biter is bitten in his turn, [See Doughty's Cabinet of Natural History, Vol. I., p. 145–90.] Or, instead of the Trout, he may catch the amiable quadruped with the many names that is associated with him (called, in Yancy, the Crocodile or water Puppy,) who is not found except in the tributaries of the Ohio, and, we believe, is confined to the clear cool streams that flow down the Western declivities of the Alleghanies—cook him and shew the Yancy people that the dislike generally entertained for him is a prejudice, and that he is in fact excellent eating.

The roughness of the sides and top of the Black Mountain is likely to prevent his being often ascended from motives of curiosity and pleasure. A route, very much better than that pursued by us, is not likely to be discovered, and *that* can be accomplished only on foot; and for between one and two miles, it is through thick laurels and along a bear trail. What these are, must be learned by experience, as description alone will not convey an accurate idea of them to the mind of a lowlander. The laurels are so closely set, and their strong branches so interwoven, that a path cannot be forced by pushing them aside; and the hunters have no method of advancing, when they happen to fall in with the worst of them, but that of crawling along their tops. The Bear, in passing up and down the Mountain, finds it wisest to keep the ridges, and trampling down the young laurels as they spring up, breaking the limbs from the old ones and pushing them aside, he forms at last a sort of burrow above ground, through this bed of vegetation, along which he passes without difficulty. This is a bear trail; which though an execellent kind of turnpike probably in the view of the animal that formed it, is much less highly approved by the two-legged animal who tries it after him, and who submits with some degree of shame and indignation to the fashion of the place in regard to the attitude he assumes as he travels up and down the mountain. From such an expedition, he is likely to return thoroughly fatigued at night. The top is covered with the Balsam Fir, from the dark and sombre shade of whose foilage it doubtless received the name of the Black Mountain. The growth of the tree is such on these high summits, that it is easy to climb to the top and taking hold of the highest branch look abroad upon the prospect. At the time of our visit, the Mountain was enveloped in mist, which prevented our seeing more than a couple of hundred yards, and we were so uncomfortable from cold, that some of the company urged a return with the least possible delay, and this when it was clear weather, at a small distance below the ridge and the Termometer at 80.

The temperature of a few Wells and Springs is subjoined. The finest iced water is a vapid drink, in comparison with the pure element that gushes from the sides of these Western Mountains.

Wells on Chapel-Hill, Oct. 17,		59 deg.
Wells in Lincolnton, July 6,		61 deg.
	Morganton, July 16,	58 deg.
Spring	Keller's field,	58 deg.
"	Daniel Moor's, Globe Settlement,	57 deg.
"	James Riddle's,	54 deg.
"	Near the top of the Grandfather,	53 deg.
"	Ascent of the Roan,	52 deg.
"	North side of the Black Mountain,	50 deg.
"	Another, same Mountain,	48 deg.

A Joint Snake was, a few days since, killed in this county, and is now in possession of Messrs. Williams, Haywood & Co., Druggist, of this city, in a state of preservation. It is about three feet in length, and a little larger in circumference than a man's thumb. It is of varriegated colors, running longitudinally on the body. It is separated into a dozen or fifteen pieces, and appears susceptible of being divided into parts not more than the fourth of an inch in length, so numerous are the joints.

The existence of the joint Snake has been doubted by many; but a sight of this we should think would remove all skepticism in relation to this fact in natural history.—*Raleigh Standard.*

THE COMET.

The Philadelphia Gazette, remarks: "It is impossible to look at a comet like that which is now visible, without experiencing a sensation of indescribable amazement at the mighty Power which regulates its motion and preserves it in its eccentric orbit. To see a great ball of fire, so large as to be visible with the naked eye at the distance of twenty-five millions of miles, flying through space at the rate of fourteen hundred miles in a minute for five and thirty years, without retracing its steps, conveys such an idea of the infinity of space and of the Power of the Almighty, as almost to lose the mind in the vastness of the contemplation.

POLITICAL.

From the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Journal.

UNPARALLELED INSOLENCE AND AUDACITY.

Amongst the many daring attempts to subvert the liberties of a free people, which the monster Party Spirit never fails to engender, we recollect of none, which for its base profligacy and insulting audacity, can be compared with the isolent denunciation by the spoils party as anti-republican of all that portion of the American People who will not bow with degrading subserviency to their insolent mandates. To a man who calmly and dispassionately contemplates the machinations of the Spoils Party, if any freeman can so contemplate them, it must appear to be a matter of astonishment, that even party audacity should induce a band of mercenary office holders, office hunters, and profligate political aspirants, so far to presume on the ignorance and debasement of the American People, as to dare, in the face of day, openly and publicly to assume to themselves exclusively the appellation of Democratic Republicans, and, insolently to denounce as hostile to Republicanism, all who will not co-operate with them in their nefarious attempts to destroy the freedom and purity of the Elective Franchise, and to filch from the people their indubitable right to elect their own public servants. For ourselves, we are amazed to find that there is a single freeborn American citizen, of ordinary intelligence, whose indignation is not aroused to the highest pitch at so gross an insult to his understanding and to his patriotism. Martin Van Buren! Richard M. Johnson! the Rucker Caucus, and their minions and parasites, the only Republicans in this land of freedom!—Angels and ministers of grace defend us!

If Mr. Van Buren possesses any merits which entitle him to the suffrages of the American People, in preference to Judge White, why do not his friends proclaim them? Why are General Jackson—The Bank—The unconstitutional Expunging Benton Resolutions, &c. &c., continually thundered in our ears, until the people are sickened with the disgusting clamor, about matter and things which have nothing to do with the merits or qualifications of Mr. Van Buren? Why was the vile Rucker Caucus gotten up, for the purpose of falsely proclaiming to the American People that he was the choice of the Republican Party? And why, above all, are the freemen of the United States insulted, by the insolent denunciation of all those who refuse to be dragooned into his support, as being no Republicans?—Why do not the tools of the Spoils Party openly and manfully come out and point us to the acts and doings of Mr. Van Buren, which demonstrate his talents, integrity, and patriotism? Why all this skulking behind Gen. Jackson, as if they were ashamed to show their master in person?—People of the United States! can you fail to perceive that these tricks and devices are practiced, for the two-fold purpose of concealing the true character of their candidate, and of deterring you, by insolent menaces of denunciation, from acting in conformity to the dictates of your own judgments? You are not to be permitted to think for yourselves, but are to be driven, like a gang of slaves, into obedience to the mandates of the Rucker Caucus, and this, too, by the fear of being denounced as anti-republican, by a set of mercenary trading politicians, who audaciously insult you, by arrogating to themselves exclusively the title of Republicans.

Judge White and Mr. Van Buren have differed, widely differed from each other, on more than one occasion, on subjects of great importance. For instance: some years ago, Mr. Van Buren was appointed to office by General Jackson, and when about to exchange his station for another, with the servility of an Eastern slave, he declared that it was honor enough for him, to have served under such a chief. Judge White, too, was repeatedly solicited to accept office under the same chief.—But he thought it more honorable to serve the people of his own State, by remaining in the Senate to guard and defend their rights and privileges, and those of the whole Union. Mr. Van Buren has openly and shamelessly avowed to the whole nation that, so great was his veneration and respect for the Rucker Caucus, that its nomination was the only contingency which could have induced him to become a candidate for the Presidency. Judge White, on the contrary, has uniformly proclaimed his conviction that the whole caucus system was one inconsistent with the purity of the Elective Franchise, and calculated to subvert the liberties of the country. Mr. Van Buren is in favor of the widest extent of Executive Patronage, without check or control. Judge White considers its abridgment and limitation as indispensable to the preservation of liberty. If Mr. Van Buren is right, and Judge White wrong, on these vitally important subjects, why do not the advocates of the Spoils Party, instead of skulking behind Gen. Jackson, come forth like men, and boldly and fearlessly defend their champion before the People?

The very attempt of his partizans to foist Mr. Van Buren into the Presidency, through the popularity of General Jackson, and by the intimidation of the people, through the fear of Cancus denunciation, is of itself sufficient to demonstrate the want of confidence in his partizans, in the intrinsic value of his pretensions. Such an attempt should of itself be sufficent, not only to arouse the jealousies of a free people, as to the real designs of the actors, but to fire them with a noble indignation at the insult offered to their understandings and their patriotism, by the insolent and audacious supposition, that they can be deterred and intimidated into an abandonment of the sacred right of free suffrage, by the insolent and impotent menaces of a combination composed of corrupt and mercenary bands of political aspirants, office-holders, and office-hunters, seeking their own aggrandizement, and the opportunity of feeding from the public crib, at the expense of the total destruction of the freedom and purity of the Elective Franchise, and the consequent overthrow of the liberties of the country.

People of the United States! arise, awake, or be forever fallen! a crisis in your affairs has arisen, which calls for and imperiously demands the exertion of all your intelligence, and of all your patriotism and independence. Be not deceived, the contest is between White and the Constitution, and Van Buren and caucus dictation, yield to the latter now, and your fate is sealed—your liberties, your honor, and your happiness will be prostrated forever. For a few fleeting years, your masters may insult you with the form of free government, but the substance will be gone—and even the form will not long continue—pure, unmixed, and unmitigated despotism will be the inheritance bequathed to your children, who contrasting you with your fathers, will be compelled to award to you their scorn, their contempt and their execration! But you will never yield—honor, duty, and patriotism, all forbid, and you will not be deaf to their remonstrances.

From the Farmers' Register.

AN EXPERIMENT OF EMANCIPATING NEGROES, UNDER VERY FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES.

The reader will observe that the following statement is not made by a slave holder, nor was it written or published in a slave holding state. The source from which it proceeds leaves no ground whatever for the suspicion that might otherwise exist, that the facts had been exaggerated by the prejudices or self-interest of the holders of slaves. Such results as are here presented, of this experiment made in the free state of Ohio, have been also found in more than one instance in Virginia, when negroes were emancipated, and provided by their former owners with sufficient means for present subsistence, and future accumulation of property We should be glad to be furnished by some of our Prince Edward subscribers, with a particular account of the descendents of the emancipated negroes in that county, which formerly belonged to Randolph's estate. That experiment has been in operation for some generations. The results, if correctly and minutely stated, would throw much light on this subject.

From the Cincinatti Gazette.

Some forty miles from Cincinnati, to the east, are two settlements of free negroes—probably near a thousand—men, women, and children, of the true ebony color, with a very little mixture of the mahogany or lighter shades. The negroes own the lands occupied by them; but without the power to sell. Each family has a small farm. They are emancipated slaves, and these lands were purchased *expressly for them*, and parcelled out among them about fifteen years ago.

Their lands are not of the best quality of Ohio lands; but, by good management, could be made very good—they are particularly well adapted to grass, either meadow or pasture.

Having been formerly slaves and compelled to work, one would suppose they ought to have *industrious* habits. They have had every inducement to industry and good conduct held out to them.—The experiment was to test the merits of the negro race, under most favorable circumstances for success.

Has this experiment succeeded? *No, it has not.* In all Ohio, can any white settlement be found equally *wretched*—equally *unproductive?*

Farms given to them fifteen years ago, instead of being well improved, and timber preserved for farming, have been sadly managed—small, awkard clearings, and those not in grass, but exhausted and worn out in corn crops—the timber greatly destroyed—wretched log houses, with mud floors, with chimnies of mud and wood—with little timber for further farming.

They are so excessively lazy and stupid, that the people of Georgetown (near by their 'camps,') and the neighboring farmers will not employ them as work hands to any extent. They do not raise produce enough on their lands to feed their families, much less do they have a surplus for sale abroad. They pass most of their time in their little smoky cabins, too listless even to fiddle and dance. One may ride through the 'negro camps,' as they are called, passing a dozen straggling cabins with smoke issuing out of the ends, in the middle of little clearings, without seeing a soul, either at work or at play. The fear of starvation makes them work the least possible quantity, while they are much too lazy to play.

Why do not the zealous abolitionists go there and see the experiment in all its beauty? The slave changed into a free, but wretched savage! Why not make something of these thousand negroes? There are not more than two or three families out of the whole who are improved by the change from slavery to freedom.

The two negro settlements are a dead weight upon Brown County, as to any productive benefit from the negro lands, or from negro labor, and that space of country might as well, to this day, have remained in possession of the Indians.

If southern wealth can be applied to buy and colonize among us such worthless population, what farmer in Ohio is safe? Has he any guarantee that a black colony will not be established in his neighborhood?

Let any one who wishes to learn the operations of emancipated negroes, visit the Brown County *camps* As they sink in laziness, poverty, and filth, they increase in numbers—their only produce is children. They want nothing but *cowries* to make them equal to the negroes of the Niger.

From the Raleigh Star.

JUDGE WHITE AT HOME.

The Washington Globe has devoted at least forty columns to the abuse of Judge White—with what effect, let the honors recently conferred upon the Judge by his own State tell.

1. He has been unanimously re-elected to the Senate of the United States.

2. He has been nominated for the Presidency by both branches of the Tennessee Legislature. The resolutions passed the House of Representatives, on the 16th ultimo, by a vote of 60 to 12; and the Senate, on the 17th, by a vote of 23 to 2.

3. He has received marks of respect which no other man in Tennessee ever received. The honor paid to the Judge, by the citizens of Nashville, on the 8th ultimo, speaks volumes in his favor. The military turned out to escort him, the inhabitants thronged to welcome him, and his entrance into the city seems to have resembled a triumphal procession. In the afternoon he dined with his fellow citizens, a splendid dinner having been prepared for the occasion. The Nashville Republican states, that five tables were spread, each more than 100 feet long, and they were insufficient to accommodate the crowds that thronged the apartments. Many of the distinguished citizens of the State were present; among them, the new Governor, Col. Cannon, and a portion of the delegation to Congress. Such honors were never before bestowed by the citizens of Nashville on any individual, except the great and good Lafayette.

4. In addition to all this, the Legislature has sustained and approved the course of Judge White, in the United States Senate, in relation to Benton's Resolution, by rejecting, by an overwhelming majority, resolutions instructing the Senators from that State to vote for the *expunging* resolution.

These proceedings do honor to the State of Tennessee, and fully vindicate Judge White from all the vile slanders of the Globe and its adjuncts.

They speak terror to the WOULD-BE-PRESIDENT-MAKERS.

They vindicate the right and capability of the people to govern themselves and to choose their own public servants.

They discountenance Executive interference with the freedom of elections.

They spurn all CAUCUS DICTATION.

They set the seal of reprobation upon a mercenary and licentious press.

They respond to the sentiments of all true republicans throughout the Union.

And they nail to the counter the pittiful attempt of the Regency presses to gull the people into the belief that Judge White is "the candidate of the Bank and Nullifying party."

A Picture.—The Note-Book of an English Traveller in America contains the following. How much of it is literally true, we leave our readers to determine:

"Every Political object in America is effected by art and duplicity. Politicians proceed upon the principle that the people are fools, that they are a great huge mass of ignorance and stupidity, and can be moulded to any purpose, however weak or wicked, that is calculated to promote their selfish views: and it is a melancholy reflection that there is too much truth in the estimate they have put upon the intelligence of this people. For the illustration of the foregoing, let Mr. Van Buren's acceptance of the Baltimore nomination be duly considered. Weak indeed must be that mind—lost to every thing like common discernment—destitute of the slightest sense of self-respect, if it does not discover, in the very commencement of the article, the most shallow witted, servile, and contemptible dissimulation that ever passed the lips of man. I put it to the candor of the best friend Van Buren has, whether he believes that the nomination of him by a convention of the Democratic Republicans of the Union was the *only contingency* upon which he would *consent* to become a candidate for the high office of President? Such a barefaced instance of insincerity, to call it by no worse name, admits of no argument. It strikes the senses without the aid of reason; and yet the weak and deluded part of this great community, who never think for themselves, but are entirely directed by the outcry of "Huzza for Jackson"—will gulph it down and march up to the polls and vote for Van Buren, as if he were as sincere as Washington, and as virtuous as Wirt. Every man that can read will perceive that Van Buren relies upon no merit of his own, but is vaulting upon the back of Jackson's popularity, full well knowing that among a blind unthinking people this is enough for his purpose; and hence he so meanly talks about his being the "honored instrument selected by the friends of the present administration to carry out its principles and policy, and that, as well from inclination as from duty I shall, if honored with the choice of the American people, *endeavor to tread generally in the footsteps of President Jackson*, happy if I shall be able to perfect the work which he has so gloriously began." Can language be more degrading, can sentiments be more menial? Would Washington, Jefferson, Madison, or Monroe, have been guilty of such humiliating sycophancy, for the sake of an office? Would any high minded man? Especially for the office of President of the United States, which implies every thing that is noble, magnanimous, and virtuous. Mean, low, and abject, however, as this is, with shame be it spoken, it is addressed to a people, a great portion of whom will swallow the whole of it, and thereby subject the morality and discernment of themselves, and country, to the worst of imputations. Depend upon it that government is approaching a crisis of fearful portent, when such open and flagrant duplicity on the part of politicians is not considered too gross for either the credulity or integrity of the people. If they are too ignorant to discover that they are the dupes of a crafty "ambition," that they are the daily subjects of imposition; bad indeed is their condition; but infinitely worse, if understanding the vile deceit, they are nevertheless willing to become the instruments of its hollow hearted purpose. Without comment, I leave the American people to reflect on these remarks."

Mr. Van Buren.—The Editor of the New-York Star, in an article upon the Presidency, makes the following sensible enquiries:

"And, now, tell us the services of Martin Van Buren. What battles has he fought—what laws has he originated—what great projects formed—what services rendered!! where has his country been benefitted by his labors? Point to any branch of science, literature, or the arts, national enterprise or national industry in which he has committed himself. Show what he has done for his country, for which that country should make him its Chief Magistrate. Spread forth his claims to that office, and let his election rest on a more pure, republican, and firm basis than the mere will and preference of Andrew Jackson."

Signs of the Times.—These are ominous times for that heterogeneous compound of all parties 'yclept "*the party.*" The Bank, that "*monstrum horrendum*" of the Globe, is effectually dead, and can no longer be used as a *bugbear* to scare silly people into the ranks of Van Buren. Mr. Blair, it is true, is "ever and anon" thrusting away at his prostrate enemy, exclaiming, "curse this gunpowder Percy, I'll kill thee though thou be dead." But, alas! it is but a premonitory symptom of the downfall of the Kitchen dynasty. Thrust away, most valorous gentleman; take thy revenge and thy treasury pap whilst thou may, for *the fire in the Kitchen is fast going out.* What a pity the Bank could not live until the Presidential election was over. What *will* become of Messrs. Blair & Co. now?

The elections in Maryland prove that the people spurn the dictum of the Globe, and reject the pretensions of the "heir apparent;" and Pennsylvania, the "Key Stone" to the Presidency, and, next to New York, the head quarters of "*the party,*" has delivered herself from political thraldom. The people of that State have emphatically denied the right of the Baltimore Convention (alias humbug) to palm the little Kinderhook upon them for President, and have separated the abolitionists from apparently a neutral position in politics, and assigned them to their proper place, the ranks of Van Buren. Ah! Messrs. Blair & Co., the sceptre is departing from Judah; the day of thy humiliation is near at hand. Truly, truly may it be said, *the fire in the Kitchen is fast going out.*—*Raleigh Star.*

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, November 14, 1835.

The Amended Constitution.—The following is the result of the three day's election in this County, for and against the Ratification of the Amendments to the Constitution. Unless the other Western Counties shall have voted more generally than Rowan, and that too, for Ratification, we very much fear that the Amendments have been lost.

	Ratification.	Rejection.
Salisbury,	476	5
Neely's Mill,	173	–
Thompson's Mill,	173	–
Morgan's.	32	19
Pinkston's Store,	63	–
Mocksville,	396	–
Brickhouse's,	139	–
Fulton,	118	–
Total,	1,570	24

☞ *Mammoth Beet.*—After our acknowledgements to the doner, we can inform our brethren who have lately been flourishing mammoth Potatoes, Pumpkins, Radishes, &c., that we, too, have been sharers in the good things of the season. We were presented the other day with a Beet, which measured 24 inches in length, and 16¾ inches in circumference. It was produced in the Garden of Mr. Giles of this Town.—*Beat this Beet* who can!

☞ *The Legislature.*—The Legislature of our State meets on Monday next, the 16th instant. We do not know that any measure of vital importance will require the action of the Legislature; unless they will harmoniously turn their attention to some plan for the improvement, internally, of our State.

There is a probability of there being three Superior Court Judges to elect, which duty we hope the Legislature will perform without regard to party politics. The sacred sanctuary of justice should never be polluted by placing in it a political partizan.

We have no doubt but that if the Van Burenites can muster a sufficient force, they will again attempt to drive Senator Mangum from the proud stand which he now occupies in the citadel of liberty. But, if the party have any of that ingredient in their composition called *patriotism*, we would appeal to them to drop this instructing chase, and take up the subject of the abolitionists; we do hope that our legislature will not adjourn without giving to this subject that consideration which its vast importance demands.

We shall keep our readers regularly advised of the proceedings of their Representatives at Raleigh, so far as our limits will permit. ☞ Those who may wish to take the paper during the session of the Legislature, and also the session of Congress, a term of six months, are informed that the price of the paper for that time is $1 in advance.

British Minister.—We see it stated that the King of Great Britain has appointed the Hon. Stephen Fox, now Minister to Brazil, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

THE PRESIDENCY.—*Cheering Prospects!*

The Elections being now over in all the States, and the final results known, with the exception of Mississippi, which, judging from the tone of the public press in that State, will no doubt go against Van Buren, we can with some certainty calculate the strength of parties in the contest at present waging between the *People* on the one hand, and the *Office-holders* and their dependents on the other. The triumphant overthrow of the Tories in Pennsylvania by the Whigs, has alarmed the whole Tory camp—their leader was unprepared for such a result. The vote of Pennsylvania has heretofore been counted for Van Buren as a matter of course. In Maryland Van Burenism has scarcely shown its head. Although in Ohio the Tories have achieved a partial victory, we look forward to a different result in 1836—apathy, division, and other untoward circumstances have produced the late defeat of the Whigs in Ohio. But come further South, to Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, which States are claimed for Van Buren.—Can Van Buren get the votes of these States in a fair and equitable contest? Will the freemen of the land of old-fashioned Republicans—the South—be led into the support of Martin Van Buren, whose life has been that of an intriguing, cringing sycophant after power and place?—The man whose every political act has been in direct opposition to southern men, southern principles, and southern institutions—a *Federal-Tariff-Bank-Abolitionist?* Are the Southern People ready for the establishment of a base oligarchy in the stead of our simple republican form of Government?—They are not. The fire of Liberty is still burning in the South. Southern patriotism, pure and ardent, will never feed the flame of corrupt ambition at the sacrifice of evety principle held dear by patriots. Look at the great State of New York, governed and controlled by a squad of Mr. Van Buren's partizans at head-quarters in Albany, who know the *names of all the candidates for public favor throughout the State before they are known to the people in their respective counties!* Thus this little junta of managers are enabled to keep the whole State in fetters, and rule her as they please. Do the people of the South wish to see this accursed system of political servitude to a party spread over our country, and fixed irrevocably upon the whole Union—enabling Van Buren and his followers to riot in the spoils of office at the cost of freedom itself? Such will certainly be the case if Van Buren is elected our next President. Has he not already established a branch of the Albany Regency at the seat of Government of almost every State in the Union—North Carolina not excepted? Like the parent institution at Albany, the branch at Raleigh previous to our last August election, nominated at Raleigh the individnals who were to be run by the party for the legislature—instances of which in several counties we could name, were we so disposed

These remarks are made to show that Mr. Van Buren can never get the vote of the South; and therefore that his prospects are darkening, and will ultimately end in defeat.

A close observation of the developement of "public sentiment" for a few months past, has suggested the following table as being about the state of the two parties: at least, we think that we have alotted Mr. Van Buren the utmost of *his* strength.

Those States opposed to the election of Van Burn, are

Massachusetts,	giving	14 votes.
Connecticut,	"	7 "
Pennsylvania,	"	30 "
Delaware,	"	3 "
Maryland,	"	10 "
Virginia,	"	23 "
North Carolina,	"	15 "
South Carolina,	"	11 "
Georgia,	"	11 "
Alabama,	"	7 "
Mississippi,	"	4 "
Louisiana,	"	5 "
Tennessee,	"	15 "
Kentucky,	"	15 "
Ohio,	"	21 "
Total,		191 votes.

Those States in favor of Van Buren's election, are

Maine,	giving	10 votes.
New-Hampshire,	"	8 "
Rhode Island,	"	4 "
Vermont,	"	8 "
New-York,	"	42 "
New-Jersey,	"	8 "
Missouri,	"	4 "
Illinois,	"	5 "
Indiana,	"	9—Total, 97 votes.

Showing an Anti-Van Buren majority of 94 votes.

Thus it will be seen that by the united efforts of all the opposition to the Baltimore Caucus candidates, they may be very easily defeated—even giving to them the 4 votes of Mississippi, whose elections we have not yet heard from; and also the 11 votes of Georgia, claimed by the Van Burenites, but which we believe will be given to Judge White. This desirable consummation, however, can only be accomplished by mutual concessions and compromises by the friends of the Constitution; they must unite upon one man, maintain the contest with but half the vigor of their enemies, and victory is certain.

Affairs with France.—Despatches was said to have arrived at New York, a few days since, and which were forwarded by express to Washington, supposed to contain something decisive in regard to our claims upon France. The Globe, however, of a later date, says that no despatches have been received.

The following will give some light upon this subject:

The Alexandria Gazette says:—"It is currently reported that the Secretary of the Navy has, within a few days past, made no concealment of his opinion, that the present difficulties with France will eventuate in a serious collision between the United States and that country."

The Paris Correspondent of the Albany Daily Advertiser says:—"With regard to the differences between the United States and France, I have nothing to say, except that the Government seems convinced that they cannot be settled until Gen. Jackson resigns the Presidency into other hands. The people feel perfectly indifferent on the subject. They entertain too high an opinion of the good sense of the American nation, to suppose that the difficulty cannot be solved without a war. The Duke de Broglie, our Prime Minister, treats the matter very lightly, but I have reason to know that his confidence is affected, not real."

THE CRISIS:

Being an Enquiry into the measures proposed to be adopted by the Southern States, in reference to the proceedings of the Abolitionists.

This is the title or a Pamphlet embracing a series of Essays which originally appeared in the Charleston Mercury. It points out with great force insuperable objections to some of the plans suggested for counteracting the schemes of the Abolitionists; demonstrates the inefficiency of half-measures, and proposes, as the only effectual remedy, A CONVENTION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES. It is an argument in most of its positions incontrovertible. We shall commence the publication of it entire in next week's Carolinian.

☞ *Georgia Legislature.*—This body assembled in Milledgeville, on the 2nd instant, and organised by the election of Mr. Echols, of Walton county, President of the Senate, and Mr. Day, of Jones county, Speaker of the House; both Union men.

☞ *Re-action.*—Virginia is returning to her pinciples. At an election recently for a Senator to the Legislature, to supply the seat of a Mr. McCoy, deceased, (Van Buren,) Col. John Parriott, a stanch Whig, was elected over Mr. Goode, Van Buren, qy a majority of 80 votes. This makes two Senators the Whigs have gained since the regular elections in May.

The United States Court for the district of North Carolina, commenced its session at Raleigh on Thursday last, the 12th instant.

United States Senate.—The following is a list of the members composing the Senate of the United States, as it will soon meet, with the exception of one vacancy, from Mississippi. Those in *Italics* are Whigs.

Maine.—Ether Shepley,* John Ruggles.
New Hampshire.—Isaac Hill, Henry Hubbard.
Massachusetts.—Daniel Webster, John Davis.
Rhode Island.—Asher Robins, N. R. Knight.
Connecticut.—Gideon Tomlinson, Nathan Smith.
Vermont.—Samuel Prentiss, Benjamin Swift.
New York.—Silas Wright, jr., Nath'l. P. Talmadge.
New Jersey.—Samuel L. Southard, G. D. Wall.
Pennsylvania.—James Buckanan, Samuel M'Kean.*
Delaware.—Arnold Naudain, John M. Clayton.
Maryland.—Robert H. Goldsborough, Joseph Kent.
Virginia.—John Tyler, B. W. Leigh.
North Carolina.—W. P. Mangum, Bedford Brown.
South Carolina.—Wm. C. Preston, J. C. Calhoun.
Georgia.—Alfred Cuthbert, John P King.
Kentucky.—Henry Clay, John J. Crittenden.
Tennessee.—Felix Grundy, *Hugh L. White.*
Ohio.—Thomas Ewing, Thomas Morris.
Louisiana.—Alexander Porter, Charles Gayarre.
Indiana.—William Hendricks,* John Tipton.
Mississippi.—John Black, One Vacancy.
Illinois.—Elias K. Kane, John M. Robinson.
Alabama.—William R. King,* *Gabriel Moore.*
Missouri.—Lewis F. Linn, Thomas H. Benton.

RECAPITULATION.

Anti-Van Buren,	25	
Van Buren,	19	
Doubtful,	3	
Vacancy,	1—Total,	48.

Parties in the House of Representatives will stand thus:—Van Buren 134—Anti-Van Buren 101—with 2 doubtful, and 3 vacancies.

☞ We have received the third No. of the Southern Literary Journal, which we think from a glance over its pages calculated to increase its claims to public patronage. We annex the Table of Contents:

"*Original Articles.*—Lord Mansfield, by B. Carroll, Esq.; Illustrations of St. Luke, ch. viii. v. 40; A Tale of the Revolution; The World Within; E. E. A.: a Memorial, by W. Gilmore Simms; Legal consequences of Insanity, by Prof. S. H. Dicksen, M. D.; Lines written on the grave of Henry G. Nixon, Esq.; Descent of Æneas to the shades, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. England; Rail Roads—the South and the West, by Hon. R. Y. Hayne, Stanzas; Literary coincidences, by E. W. Johnston, Esq.; The Bark; The Linwoods; Popular Education, by the Editor; The Lover's Remonstrance, by A. S. Johnston, Esq.; Slavery; Captain Willick's Times—The Excursion, by John A. Stuart, Esq.; Sonnet—The Approach of Winter.

"*From our Arm Chair.*—Dacre: edited by the Countess of Morley, Miriam Coffin; Mephistophiles in England; Horse Shoe Robinson; The Magnolia for 1836; An Address, delivered before the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, at the Anniversary Meeting, August 18th, 1835, by John H. Brisbane, Esq.; Paulding's Letters from the South; The Slave question."

☞ *Nomination of Judge White.*—The following are the Preable and Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee, on the 17th of October, nominating the Hon. Hugh L. White for the Presidency:

"Whereas, the People of the State of Tennessee in 1822, in 1825, and again in 1827, animated by a sincere determination to support those cardinal doctrines and principles which had distinguished the true Republican party from the commencement of the Federal Government up to that period, and also to correct and reform those practices which appeared to be erroneous and to constitute abuses in the policy and administration of the government, brought forward Genl. Andrew Jackson, our present distinguished Chief Magistrate, as a person qualified by his principles, energy, and great popularity, to effect these objects. And whereas, among the most important of those objects were—1st. To secure to the people the exercise of the right of suffrage in the election of the President of the United States, independent of the influence and dictation of caucus nominations. 2d. To resist the establishment of the practice of electing the President of the United States according to any plan of regular succession among the great functionaries of the government. 3d. The limitation and control of executive patronage within such safe and expedient bounds as to secure the freedom and purity of the elective franchise against all undue official influences. And whereas, we are firmly persuaded that the principles upon which General Jackson was originally nominated and supported for the Presidency by the people of the State of Tennessee, have lost nothing of their truth or importance by the lapse of time and change of circumstances, we feel impelled by a proper regard for consistency, now, when again called upon to reconsider them in reference to the choice of a successor, to re-affirm them by a renewed and solemn declaration.

In the organization and proceedings of the late Baltimore Convention we perceive the same violation of the spirit of the Constitution, the same tendency to a usurpation of the rights and powers of the People in the election of President, the same spirit of intrigue, the same liability in the members to be corrupted and influenced in their course by the promise and expectation of office, which we saw in the organization and proceedings of the Congressional Caucus in 1823, and then condemned in the most public and solemn manner.

And whereas, no individual has been presented to the consideration of the American People as a candidate for the next Presidency, whose character and political opinions afford the same guaranty for the maintenance of those principles which brought Gen. Jackson into office, and for carrying out the principal measures of his administration, and which so well accord with the sentiments of the People of Tennessee, as set forth in this Preamble, as our fellow-citizen, Hugh Lawson White—therefore,

Resolved, That Hugh Lawson White be recommended to the People of the United States as a man eminently qualified to fill the office of President.

Resolved, That we approve generally of the principles and policy, both foreign and domestic, of the administration of the Federal Government during the term of service of our present distinguished Chief Magistrate, General Andrew Jackson.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

DAVIDSON COLLEGE—No. 2.

The present number will be devoted to a few remarks on the location which has been selected for our College. This is a point on which the community feel a deep interest, and it is right they should. The location of our institution, which is to stand for ages, is a matter of no ordinary importance. A mistake here, would be radical and permanent. If I am not much mistaken, we have made a very suitable selection.

1. It is sufficiently central. All would like to have an institution of this sort in their vicinity. This is, however, a case in which the principle of compromise must be brought into operation. All the real friends of the institution must relinquish their private wishes on the subject, and consent to its location where it will command most means, and do most good; such, we believe, is the place of its location. It is where it will unite a more extensive support than it would, perhaps, in any other place, in the bounds of the Concord Presbytery.

2. The location is healthy. This is a point of great importance, and one, I know, on which the public wish to be satisfied. I feel no apprehension of contradiction, when I assure those not acquainted with the situation, that it is as healthy as *Beattie's Ford*, or the *Catawba Springs*.

3. The land belonging to the Institution is sufficiently good. I know an opinion to the contrary has been entertained. Measures have, however, been taken to settle the point, and it has been settled in the most satisfactory manner. A large committee of practical farmers—some of the highest subscribers to the institution, and therefore, much interested in its welfare—have inspected the land, and report it even better than it was represented to be by the Committee of purchase.

4. The particular scite of the buildings is handsome. This a matter not unworthy of attention. The scenes of youth are those which are most vividly and permanently impressed on the memory. It is therefore important that they should be pleasant. The College scite is high, clean, and surrounded with beautiful forests.

5. The location is sufficiently public. It is immediately on the road leading from Charlotte to Statesville, where it may be seen by those who travel through the country; and thence obtain notoriety at a distance. On the other hand, it is far removed from the crowd, and from the haunts of dissipation. Its situation answers well to the original meaning of the word Academy—*at a distance from the multitude.*

6. The most important advantage of location remains yet to be mentioned. It is in the midst of an industrious, moral, and religious community. One important object in building up Davidson College, is to afford to our sober and conscientious citizens an institution to which they may send their sons, and feel that their moral and religious principles are safe. To effect this, it is not enough that the institution itself be pervaded by the proper influence:—it must be surrounded by the right sort of moral atmosphere. It would be chimerical to expect to find a neighborhood of absolute perfection in this respect. That in which the College is located may, we think, with advantage, compare with any in the State.

Such is the location of our College. It now remains that the affections of the friends of education, in Western North Carolina, cluster around it as a common centre. Let all local prejudices be cast to the winds. Let us feel, that where it is, it shall have our entire, our constant, and our efficient support—that we will not cease to pray for it, to labor for it, and to contribute to its funds, until it possesses advantages equal to those of any similar institution in the land.

PATRICIOUS.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this County, on the 10th instant, by John Coughenour, Esq., Mr. LEVI BUTNER to Miss POMELIA CAUBLE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Extract to the Editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, dated Washington, Oct. 28, 1835.

The good people of Washington are beginning to look forward to the meeting of Congress, and to make preparations for the reception of their winter visiters. All are eagerly engaged in preparing to play their parts at the approaching Session. The Post-Master-General, it is expected, will make a cunning display of the affairs of his department, in order to insure his confirmation, and our affairs with France will be a leading topic in the Executive Message. The administration will have a decided majority in Congress, and it is supposed there will not be much opposition in the preliminary business. It is understood that Mr. Mason, of Virginia, is to be their candidate for Speaker, as Tennessee has not shown herself well enough disposed to warrant them in presenting Col. Polk. Besides, the Old Dominion must not be passed over entirely. Mr. M. is a gentleman of a high order of talent, and altogether as unexceptionable as any the party can produce. The other officers of Congress, it is expected, will be all re-elected.

The result of the Pennsylvania election, has given all your absent friends a great deal of satisfaction, and they most sincerely congratulate you upon your success, which they hail as auspicious of still better things.

Utica Convention.—The subjoined letter in relation to the recent abortive attempt of the Abolitionists to hold a Convention at Utica, has been communicated to the Register for publication, by the gentleman to whom it was addressed:

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1835.

"Dear Sir: The great Abolition State Convention, which was to have been held here yesterday, was a complete failure. They assembled to the number of 2 or 3 hundred, from all parts of the State. The citizens of this city, of whom nine-tenths are opposed to their operations, assembled at 9 A. M. at the Courthouse, and appointed a Committee of 25, who immediately repaired to the Church, followed by an immense concourse of people. Admittance was at first refused, but by a little force, judiciously used, the doors flew open as if by magic. The house was immediately filled. The Committee proceeded to read a set of calm, deliberate, but firm Resolutions, which had been previously adopted by the body which they represented. The whole Convention trembled, turned pale, and gave up the ghost, by instantly adjourning *sine die*. If they had not done as they did, in ten minutes the Church would have been a heap of ruins. That Committee was composed of the most respectable and influential men in town. In the evening, a mob attacked the Office of the Standard and Democrat, the only Abolition paper in this part of the country, and made no little havoc."—*Ral. Reg.*

The following is from the "Liberator" of October 17:

"We trust that our brethren in the State of N. York will rally to the Convention, come weal or woe, come life or death—unawed by threats, and unseduced by false entreaties. Let them go in the spirit of Christ, and of Stephen, and of the early martyrs, and if they must be slaughtered, let them die unresistingly."

These are the exhortations of the man who was found behind the pile of boards.—*Ib.*

Bishop Ives.—A letter has been received by a gentleman in this city, from the Bishop, written in September last from Geneva, in which he communicates the gratifying assurance that his health is materially improved. He will probably return to America in the spring of the next year.—*Ibi, of the 10th instant.*

AWFUL RIOT, AND LOSS OF——*SLEEP!*

About 12 o'clock on Friday night last, the peaceable and sleep-loving citizens of our Village were aroused from their slumbers, by the ringing of the bell in the College Chapel. In a moment confusion and alarm spread far and wide. Some of the Professors and Tutors of the College immediately appeared at the Chapel, armed and equipped as Lynch's law directs; a council was held, and a committee of *one* appointed to go up into the cupola to ascertain who the villain was; while the rest kept guard below. The committee proceeded according to appointment, up to the belfry, but lo! no one was there, nor could any thing be found that would give a clue to the rascals. The bell rang—but no one knew why or how. Meantime,

"The immortal Blemheim, famed Athenis's host."

reached the Chapel with his feet considerably bruised and lacerated; (having forgotten, in the hurry and confusion of the moment, to put on his shoes,) who, after a short examination declared that it was an evil spirit. At length a twine broke, and one end of it fell on the shoulders of a member of the committee, who, upon examination, ascertained that it had been tied to the clapper of the bell, and passed out through one of the blinds, (which had been broken for the purpose,) and carried to a distance, where the villian could ring the bell without being detected. Thus the matter was explained, and the alarm quieted. The villain, whoever he is, may thank his stars that he was lucky enough to make his escape, for if he had been caught, there is no doubt but he would have been honored with a supper in real Vicksburg style. Although the noise and alarm was considerable, yet, if report be correct, there is one of our friends who may rejoice that the affair happened; for, at the time the bell commenced ringing, there were some young rogues in his potatoe patch, very busily engaged "*tatering*," and so great was their consternation, that they immediately fled, and forgot to take the potatoes with them.

So much for a Riot in Athens. If she keeps on she will be as big as Baltimore some day.—*Athens (Ga.) Whig of Nov. 5th.*

Cotton.—In consequence of the slight decline in the price of this article which we noticed last week, there has not been during the present week the usual quantity in market. Since our last, however, and indeed, on the very day of publication, prices began to look up, and a better feeling, and more confidence has been manifested by buyers. We quote sales at 13 3-4 to 14 3-4 cents. Principal sales 14 1-4 to 14 1-2 cents.

Country Flour has come in, in very small parcels, and sales have been made out of wagons at $8 18¼ per barrel.—*Camden Journal of Nov. 7.*

Ladies' man.—There is now, or was a short time ago, a man living at Sag Harbor, in New York, who has had seven wives—four of them were sisters—six of them are buried in the same burying ground, and the seventh is still living.

The Southern Temperance Convention assembled in the Presbyterian Church in this town yesterday. There were 30 members present, and a number of others are expected to attend this morning's meeting; the Hon. Henry Potter was appointed President, and John B. Troy, Esq., of Randolph, and James C. Dobbin, Esq., of Fayetteville, Secretaries of the Convention. Little other business has as yet been done.—*Fay. Obs., of the 6th inst.*

Which is to be believed?—I will only add, that my answer to Gen. Krepps was written without consultation with the President or any one else, *and if it was franked by the President, that he did not know any thing of its contents.*"

ANDREW J. DONELSON.

"I never have franked any letters or packages for Major Donelson, *without being informed of their contents.*" ANDREW JACKSON.

A correspondent of the London Morning Herald, under date of Paris, Sept. 8, says—"I have long ceased to refer to the dispute between this Government and that of the United States of America, respecting the indemnity of 25 millions. I now pledge myself, however, that it has, a new, become an object of solicitude, if not alarm, at the Tuilleries. General Jackson will not, it seems, give any thing which the most liberal interpretation could characterize as an explanation or apology."

Retort Proper. Our devil, a few days since, was interrogated by a man, who had provisions to sell, with the question, "do you want to buy any flour here?" "No, we take eastern flour," replied the lad. The man with the bag started and asked what he meant. "Why," said the lad, when you were asked to subscribe for a Missouri paper, you said you could'nt, because you took an eastern paper. So we took you at your word, and sent east for our flour. The man of grains looked confused for a moment, and then rejoined: "That was right—those who won't encourage you ought not to expect your custom—so you may send me the paper."—*Missouri paper.*

Genuine Wit.—The following anecdote may be relied on as a fact: A gentleman from Southampton, passing a street in Baltimore, came face to face with a negro man whom he well knew, and who had been for several years, a runaway from his neighbors, "Aha! Mingo," said Mr.——, "is that you"? To which Mingo promptly replied, "No massa, dis aint me;" and brushed past his old acquaintance in great haste.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

SHIP NEWS

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE:

On the 22d and 30th ult., Henrietta Company's boats Diligence and Henry Clay, with Dry Goods, &c., for R. A. King, C. J. Williams, W. Blalock, D. C. Lilly, John C. McLaurin, Benj. Utley, W. A. Williams & Co., J. M. Worth, W. A. Williams, and B. Clemmons, of the interior.

Also, on the 27th ult., Doyle O'Hanlon's lighters Lady of the Lake and Union, with goods for J. J. M. Lindsey, H. P. Grinell, Lindsey & Smith, A. Dockery, R. & R. Faucett, J. M. & J. Allen, Evans, Hines & Co., Evans, Horn & Co., Evans, Stith & Co., J. & R. Lassiter, John Lassiter, A. H. Lindsey, A. Hargrave, F. Young, R. B. Young & Co., G. W. Brown, and B. Dowell.

Also, on the 31st ult., Boat Packet, from Steamer Clarendon, with Dry Goods, &c., for Parish & M'Neill, John C. McLaurin, Rieves & Taylor, James Purify, and R. A. King, of the interior.

DOCTOR J. H. MOORE

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has located himself in

STATESVILLE, North-Carolina,

And occupies the stand formerly owned by Doctr. Carson.

N. B. Calls left at Mr. Welch's Hotel will be promptly attended to. [Nov. 14, 1835.

CORN and PORK *Wanted!*

Ten thousand lbs. of PORK, and twelve hundred bushels of CORN wanted at the Conrad Gold Mine; for which the Cash will be paid, on contract, delivered at the Mine, in Davidson county, North Carolina.

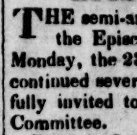
BENJAMIN AUSTIN, JESSE SHELLY, } Agents.

November 14, 1835. —p3—

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Pupils in the Episcopal School, will commence on Monday, the 23d day of November next, and be continued several days. The public are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the School Committee. G. W. FREEMAN, Sec.

Raleigh, October 25, 1835. 3p.



Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on the Butchering Business regularly in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to purchase a number of

GOOD BEEVES,

For which the highest prices will be given, in cash. His customers are notified that he will be ready to furnish them with GOOD BEEF on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings of each week the balance of the season.

DAVID KERNS.

September 5, 1835. —tf.—

To the Enterprizing!

I WILL GIVE an admirable seat for a Factory, or other water machinery, to any person who wishes to enter into such pursuits. The seat is on the Yadkin River, 2½ miles below Stokes' Ferry, in Montgomery county. I will also give with it a small quantity of Land. The scite is unsurpassed for convenience and water power. Apply on the premises, to W. C. BURIAGE.

Notice.

A PETITION will be presented to the next Legislature, to alter the Dividing Line between Davidson and Rowan counties, so as to make the Yadkin River the Line. Oct. 14, 1835.

A Splendid

Line of Hacks,

FROM

Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP*.

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,

JOSEPH L. MORING.

P. S. *This Line, from Salisbury to Baltimore is* $8 *cheaper than any other.*

April 11, 1835. —tf—

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, *as follows:*

From Raleigh to Blakley, Stage Fare, . . .	$7
Blakley to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, .	1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ...	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via. Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber bogs leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving his Fall supply of Goods; which consists of a general, heavy, and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES AND DRY-GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery

HATS AND SHOES,

Drugs and Medicines,

WINES, &C., &C.

Without further ennumeration, his Stock comprises almost every article now in common use in this country—It is inferior to *none* in Fayetteville.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other Produce for Storage, Sale, or Shipment as the owner may direct. C. J. O.

Brick Row, Haymount,

Fayetteville, September 19, 1835. 6m

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS,

FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on erms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, September 19, 1835.—1y.

NEGROES FOR SALE!

Will be Sold,

AT the Courthouse door in Salisbury, on a reasonable credit, *on the 17th of November next.* (Tuesday of Rowan County Court,) **Eight or Ten NEGROES,** consisting of one Girl, Women and Children.—Likely as the county can afford. Due attendance and terms made known by me,

WOODSON MONROE,

Agent of George Monroe.

October 31, 1835. t—s—

MILITARY—LAST SCHOOL.

COL JONES will attend on his Schools for the last time, at the following places and times: At Lexington, on Monday and Tuesday, the 23d and 24th of November; at Salisbury, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th and 26th; and at Mocksville, on Friday and Saturday, the 27th and 28th, at which time the subscribers are requested to attend.

October 31, 1835. —3p—

DAVID L. POOL,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & Son. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be REPAIRED with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and **Warranted for 12 Months.**

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line; such as

Patent Lever **Watches,** (English, French, Swiss, and Dutch.)
Gold and Plated Fob Chains.
Gold and Plated Watch Guards.
Gold and Plated Watch Keys.
Gold and Plated Watch Seals.
Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (latest fashion.)
Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and Leads.
Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.
Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit Knives.
Pocket Pistols and Dirks.
Breast Buttons and Musical Boxes.
Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.

☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for work done and debts due. D. L. P.

Salisbury, August 22, 1835. —tf—

MORE NEW JEWELLERY.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he purchased a rich assortmentof

WATCHES,

JEWELLERY. &C.,

Of the most recent Fashions.

Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Lever, Do. do. Duplex, Ladies' Gold Lever and do. Plain English and Swiss } *Watches*

Fine Gold Fob-Chains and Keys;
Fine Plated Fob-Chains and Keys;
Ladies' Plated Neck-Chains;
A rich assortment of Breast-Pins and Rings;
Fine Ear-Rings, Gold and Plated;
Ladies' Jet, Silver, and Gilt Waist-Buckles;
Shell Music Boxes and Silver Pencils;
A large assortment of Spectacles for all Eyes;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Pocket Books;
Superior Wade and Butcher Cencave Razors;
" Pocket-Knives and Scissors;
Leather and Silk Money-Purses;
Ladies' large Tuck and Side-Combs;
Do. Snuff-Boxes, and Thimbles;
Fine Plated Castors and Candle-sticks,

Together with Chains, Pistols, Seals, and Keys, &c.—Also, Silver Spoons and Sugar-Tongs.

He hopes that his Friends and Customers will call and see his fine assortment. and BUY.—He will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit.—Orders from a distance will be promptly filled.

Watches and Clocks repaired well, and *Warranted for Twelve Months.* ☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Jewellery.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, September 12, 1835.—tf

Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina,

AT CHERAW.

OCTOBER 12, 1835.

AT a general meeting of the Stockholders of this institution, convened this day at Cheraw, in pursuance of public notice, the annexed Resolution was unanimously adopted, touching an increase of the Capital Stock:

"*Resolved*, That Books of Subscription for One Thousand Shares of the Capital Stock of this Bank shall be opened at Cheraw, *on the first Monday in December next*; at which time the persons then being Stockholders, shall be permitted to subscribe for a number of shares which shall equal to one half the number of shares they shall then respectively hold, at one hundred dollars for each share; that the shares produced by the fractions shall be apportioned by lot among those having fractions, and shall any of the then Stockholders refuse or neglect to subscribe for the new Stock, the same shall be sold for the benefit of the Bank.

"The payments of the new Stock shall be made as follows: Fifty dollars shall be paid, at the time of subscribing, on each share, and also fifty dollars on the first Monday in February next; and in default of payment of any instalment when it becomes due, shall be forfeited to the Bank.

"All new Stock, on which the instalments shall be paid at the times requested, shall be entitled to a dividend in July next, and to all the rights of the original stock.

"No *Stock* notes shall be discounted by the board of Directors before March next."

"A true copy from the minutes of the proceedings of the Stockholders.

J. C. COIT, Cahirman.

D. S. HARLLEE, Secretary.

At a meeting of the board of Directors, Oct. 15, 1835,

Resolved, That no transfer of Stock shall be made after the 18th of November next, until the 8th day of December.

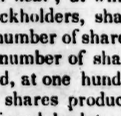
On the 20th of November next, the Cashier will inform those Stockholders, holding *odd* shares, of the number of shares they will be entitled to subscribe for.

That Checks on any Bank in Chareston be received on subscribing for new Stock, provided that the subscription shall be void if said checks are not paid.

By order of the Board,

H. HUTCHISON, Cashier.

October 24, 1835. —3p—

FOR  SALE,

A Pair of Northern Horses; well broke, well formed, and a capital Match. Any person wishing such an article as this, combined with good age, will call on the subscriber.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Sept. 26, 1835. —tf—

NEAT WORK.

THE Proprietors of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN would respectfully inform the Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables, and other gentlemen of business, that they have now on hand, printed in a superior style, on the very best quality of paper, a large supply of

BLANKS,

Of almost every Description,

Which they will sell on very moderate terms. To those who become *regular customers*—get all their Blanks of us—a very considerable reduction will be made from our regular price. Any Blanks that we may not have on hand, will be printed to order on very short notice. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention; and Blanks put up and forwarded in the safest and most expeditious manner.

JOB PRINTING.

They would likewise inform Merchants and others, that, having an assortment of *Fancy Job Type, Cuts, &c.*, which is probably unsurpassed by any in the State, they are prepared to execute all kinds of BOOK and JOB PRINTING in a *very superior style.* Such as *Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Hand-Bills, Labels, Way-Bills,* for Stages, &c. &c. All orders executed with despatch.

Salisbury, June 27, 1835.

Rutherfordton

Male and Female Seminaries.

THE Trustees of the above Institutions having selected Mr. Alexander A. Hall, and Mrs. M. R. Hall, as Principals, would respectfully announce to Parents and Guardians, that the first session under Mr. and Mrs. Hall's instruction will commence *on Monday, the 16th of November next.*

Rates of Tuition:

Reading and Writing, per session, .	$6
Natural Sciences and Belles Lettres, .	$10
Languages, ...	$12 50

Extra charges for the Ornamental branches.

Music will be taught at the usual prices as early as arrangements can be made for a Music Teacher.

The Recitation Rooms being conveniently situated, the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, together with Drawing and Painting, will be attended to in both departments.

☞ Board can be had, in respectable familes, at $1 50 per week.

The Trustees hope, that the many advantages derived to their Scecols, from location, good moral society, and the qualifications of the instructor and instructress, will induce a liberal portion of patronage.

EDMUND BRYAN,
JOHN McENTYRE,
W. B. RUTHERFORD,
MARTIN BEAM,
WILLIAM TWITTY, } Trustees.

JOHN WILKINS, Treasurer.

Rutherfordton, N. C., Oct. 31, 1835. —p7—

RECOMMENDATIONS.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., Oct. 23, 1835.

I have attended the several Examinations of the Schools taught by Mrs. Hall, in this place and vicinity, and I am of the opinion that the different branches were taught with great accuracy.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., Oct. 23, 1835.

I take pleasure in saying, that I have occasionally visited Mrs. Hall's Schools, taught in this place and vicinity, and also the Examinations of the same; the progress of her pupils gave evidence of great attention and ability in their instruction.

S. P. SIMPSON.

CENTRE, Iredell Co., N. C., Oct. 26, 1835.

This is to certify, that I attended the Examination of Mr. Alexander A. Hall's School, at this place in the year 1831, previous to his entering College and completing his studies, and take pleasure in testifying to the care and ability which had evidently been devoted to the instruction of his pupils.

JAMES McREE.

WILKESBOROUGH

HOTEL.

THE undersigned, occupying this Establishment in Wilkesborough, North-Carolina, will give his main attention to render it satisfactory to his friends, in all the requisites of a House of PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT. All the comforts and enjoyments that a pleasant and healthful situation, cheap and plentiful country, and commodious buildings will admit, be will endeavor to insure to his patrons. Those who have heretofore favored him with their company will always find that he remits none of his exertions to deserve a continuance of their good will.

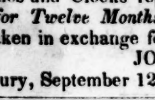
His House is well situated for the accommodation of Families and individual Boarders, as well as Travellers; and his Stables have ample supplies, and are attended by a faithful Ostler.

☞ The Office of the Wilkesborough Stage Line is kept at this house.

ABNER CARMICHAEL.

Sept. 19, 1835.

Wilkesborough Stage Line.



THE STAGE on this route leaves SALEM, N. C., on Sunday morning, at 5 o'clock, passes through Huntsville, Hamptonsville, Wilkesboro', and Jefferson, and arrives at SHOWN'S CROSS ROADS, Tenn., on Wednesday, 12 o'clock, where it intersects Kelly's line of Stages. Leaves Shown's Cross Roads same day at 1 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Salem on Saturday at 4 P. M. There is now a continuous line of Stages from KNOXVILLE to SALEM, by way of Wilkesboro'. This route is believed to be *nearer*, by fifty miles, than any other from Salem to Knoxville.

The utmost attention will be devoted to preserve the road in good condition, and travellers will find their accommodation excellent and at low rates. The undersigned, who is Contractor for the route, undertakes to furnish good Coaches and superb Teams. He will, also, for a moderate consideration, convey his passengers from Wilkesboro' to Morganton, Salisbury, or Statesville.

FARE, from Salem to Shown's Cross Roads, $7, distance 120 miles.

ABNER CARMICHAEL.

Wilkesboro', September 19, 1835. —p9—

PRIVATE CONVEYANCE, FOR

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Subscribers have provided themselves with a neat and easy-riding **OMNIBUS,** a team of first rate Horses, and an obliging and experienced Driver, for the purpose of accommodating all who may have occasion, or desire to employ private conveyance from Charlotte to any of the neighboring Towns.

Terms of Hire, very Reasonable.

The vehicle is capable of containing *seven* persons with the greatest convenience, and is so constructed that a distance of forty or fity miles per day may be performed with perfect ease to passengers.

Gentlemen or Families who stop in Charlotte for the purpose of visiting the Gold Mines in the neighborhood, can be accommodated with an Omnibus, and a driver who is acquainted with the country, at all times. B. P. BOYD & CO.

Charlotte, Nov. 7, 1835.

N. B. There are *two* lines of Stages from Salisbury to the North, and *two* from Yorkville to the South. —7t—

FORTUNE'S HOME.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY

ELEVENTH CLASS FOR 1835.

To be Drawn at Tarboro', N. C.,

On Wednesday the 18th November, 1835,

ON THE POPULAR

Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE { $5,000!

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	5,000	DOLLARS	is	$5,000
20 " of	1,000	DOLLARS	is	20,000
10 " of	500	DOLLARS	is	5,000
10 " of	300	DOLLARS	is	3,000
10 " of	200	DOLLARS	is	2,000
80 " of	100	DOLLARS	is	8,000
100 " of	50	DOLLARS	is	5,000
116 " of	30	DOLLARS	is	3,480
201 " of	20	DOLLARS	is	4,020
300 " of	15	DOLLARS	is	4,500
6,000 " of	10	DOLLARS	is	60,000
6,000 " of	6	DOLLARS	is	36,000
6,000 " of	4	DOLLARS	is	24,000

18,848 Prizes, amounting to **$180,000**

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost	$40 00
And must draw nett - - - -	17 00
	$23 00
A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be - - - - - - -	$23 00
For 10 Half tickets, - - -	11 50
For 10 Quarter tickets, - -	5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to JAMES I. LONG, Salisbury, N. C.; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

☞ All prizes payable in cash, Forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of *fifteen per cent.*

Whole Tickets, - - -	$4 00
Halves, - - - -	2 00
Quarters, - - - -	1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

JAMES I. LONG'S Office,

(Corner of Mansion Hotel,)

SALISBURY N. C.

October 31, 1835. td

CATAWBA SPRINGS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, having determined to remove to the south-west, offers for sale the above property, with or without the Furniture. The Plantation contains about **700 Acres** of Land; between 95 and 100 acres are low-grounds, cleared, ditched, and in good order otherwise; and is either good for Grain or Grass—there being about 12 Acres of the latter, (viz: meadow land.)

About 200 Acres of the high-lands are cleared and in fine order for cultivation. In all I think it good for 3,000 bushels of Corn, with a proportionable quantity of small grain.

The Houses want no repair, and are sufficient for entertaining 60 or 70 boarders, with fine Stablery, Carriage-house, and Threshing Machine. No building of any description is requisite for the place at present.

The property is now positively offered at a price so low that it will pay for itself in three years, by attention to the Farm and House. Persons wishing to buy had better lose no time, as it shall be sold, and the price at which it is offered will force it immediately. Letters to my address, at this Office, will meet prompt attention.

☞ NEGROES, for my own use, will be taken at fair prices.

Application may be made, for prices and payments, to the following Agents, viz:—Maj. H. W. Conner, of Salisbury; James A. Johnston, Esq., Charlotte; C. C. Henderson, Esq., Lincolnton, and A. M. Burton, Esq., of Beattie's Ford, who have the terms and will make sales.

WM. S. SIMONTON.

P. S. Attached to the Plantation is a fine stock of Hogs and Cattle, and an outstanding Crop of Corn—say 2,000 bushels, which may be had with the plantation. W. S. S.

Catawba Springs, September 26, 1835.—tf

☞ The Yorkville Journal of the Times will insert the above until forbid, and forward the account to Catawba Springs for payment.

To Merchants, and others.

A LARGE QUANTITY of excellent white WRAPPING PAPER, of newspaper size, now on hand, and may be had on very cheap terms, by application at THIS OFFICE.

Oct. 10.—f

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic

PILLS.

WE extract, from the Hand-bills accompanying each Box, the following testimonials to the efficacy of this valuable Medicine:

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public.—My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with a very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from billious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects. L. S. IVES.

From Governor Iredell.

AUGUST 21, 1835.

Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used in my family, which is a large one, with the most beneficial effects. A number of my friends who have been afflicted with the Dyspepsia, and other disorders of the stomach, have spoken to me in strong terms of the relief they experienced from this remedy. Without the evidence I have received from others, my intimate knowledge of the professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith, for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would give no assurances of facts of his own experience, or of professional deductions, of which he was not perfectly confident, and on which the public might not safely rely.

JAMES IREDELL.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.

For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ache, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects, when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no nausea or disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and *believe* them myself to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

☞ A constant supply of these Pills on hand and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

September 5, 1835. —m6—

BLUM'S

CAROLINA and VIRGINIA

ALMANACKS FOR 1836,

Calculated for the meridian of SALEM, N. C.

A SMALL SUPPLY of the above Almanacks have been received, and may be had at THIS OFFICE. Price 10 cents per copy—ts.

MORGANTON

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Exercises of this Institution were resumed *on the 1st Moaday in this month*, under the conduct of the former competent and very accomplished Tutress es, Mrs. Polk and Miss Douglass. The Trustees renew the assurances they formerly gave, as to the g reat advantages of this School. If health, and great moral and literary instruction be aimed at, they say with confidence that there are few institutions more likely to afford them than this. THE TRUSTEES.

Morganton, N. C., Nov. 7, 1835. —tf—

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....November 14, 1835

	cents.		cents.
Bacon, ...	10 a	Molasses, . . .	50
Brandy, apple, .	25 a 00	Nails, ...	9 a 10
peach, .	30 a 35	Oats, ...	20 a 25
Butter, . . .	12½ a	Rye, ...	75
Cotton, in seed, .	2¾ a 3	Sugar, brown, .	00 a 12½
clean, .	12 a 13	loaf, . .	16 a 20
Coffee, ...	16 a 18	Salt, . . .	112 a 125
Corn, ...	25 a 00	Tallow, . . .	10
Feathers, . . .	30 a 33	Tobacco, . . .	8 a 20
Flour, ...	600 a 650	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed, . . .	100	Whiskey, . . .	30 a 35

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....November 5.

Bacon, ...	8½ a 9	Iron, ...	4½ a 5
Brandy, peach, .	40 a 50	Molasses, . . .	32 a 33
apple, .	30 a 35	Nails, cut, . .	6¾ a 7
Beeswax, . . .	22 a 23	Sugar, brown, .	9 a 11
Coffee, ...	14 a 14½	lump, . .	a 15
Cotton, ...	14 a 14½	loaf, . .	14 a 17
Corn, ...	50 a 60	Salt, ...	65a 70
Flaxseed, . . .	125 a 00	Wheat, ...	a 100
Flour, ...	.650 a 662	Whiskey, . . .	30 a 35
Feathers, . . .	a 35	Wool, ...	16 a 18

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....October 31, 1835.

Bacon, ...	9 a 12½	Lard, ...	14 a 15
Brandy, peach, .	75	Molasses, . . .	37½ a 40
apple, .	40 a 50	Mackerel, . . .	.700 a 900
Beeswax, . . .	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks, .	.255 a 300
Butter, ...	22 a 31	bushel, . .	75
Coffee, ...	15 a 15	Sugar, brown, .	09 a 12
Corn, ...	75 a 87	loaf & lump,	18 a 25
Cotton, ...	14 a 14¾	Tallow, . . .	10 a 12
Flour, ...	900 a 950	Teas, ...	.100 a 175
Iron, ...	5¼ a 5½	Whiskey, . . .	40 a 45